

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

JOB PRINTING.

Book and Job Printing of every description neatly executed. Terms, cash on delivery of the work.

A Liberal Profession.

We are sorry to say that we cannot yield unqualified assent as to prevalence of liberal and enlightened principles among the statesmen of the mother country, or at least among those of them who have had to do with providing this and the neighbouring colony with institutions for the administration of justice. One would naturally suppose that when British statesmen were making arrangements for the government of a new colony, they would do so with full regard for the rights of every British subject. No one could imagine that any distinction would be made between him who hailed from Canada or from Australia, and him who first saw light in the cradle of the British race. Yet it is not so; every British subject has not his rights and privileges in their entirety in these colonies. A most illiberal distinction exists in regard to some things—between the privileges given to those coming from other British colonies and old country people. The same law has always covered both, but does not treat them alike. And in what respect it will be asked does this distinction exist? What class of the community are affected by it? It exists where one might least expect to find it—in what is called one of the liberal professions. It affects the public in general, but colonial barristers more particularly. The public think it quite enough at any time to be virtually shut out from Courts of Justice, unless they choose to employ a member of the legal fraternity, who, perhaps, in nine cases out of ten has utterly mistaken his vocation.

Those, however, who framed the Order in Council of 1856, by which we believe, the Supreme Court of this colony was authorized to be instituted, took precious good care that we should be still more restricted in our choice of gentlemen of the long robe. By it no one is able to practice as a Barrister of this colony unless he is a member of the Bar of England, Ireland, or Scotland, or has been instructed in this colony. The liberal and enlightened statesmen, who dictated this provision, seem evidently to have forgotten the extent of the British Empire, and that there were and are barristers, able and intelligent men, who are entitled to the rights of British subjects, even though educated out of the United Kingdom. It does not seem to have been taken into consideration that this colony would require men of all ranks and professions; and that among those she invited to her shores, none better deserved a welcome or would be a greater acquisition than the hardy and adventurous sons of her sister colonies.

The glaring injustice then of preventing a colonist, who had spent his time and money in acquiring a knowledge of a most laborious profession, from filling that position in his own colony, does not seem to have occurred to those who furnish us with our legal machinery. As it commenced so it has continued: our legislature have done nothing to remedy the evil. They have allowed a handful of lawyers from the mother country to have the exclusive management of the legal business of the colony, and now the strange sight is seen of a railway company buying up services of every barrister in the country to force their bill through the legislature. It has been urged against the admission of colonial barristers that they are not properly qualified—that they have not been in a position to acquire a knowledge of the law of this colony—that in their own country they would not admit English barristers or barristers from this colony to practice. We shall not dwell upon the first of these objections. Nothing but sheer ignorance and malice could have originated it. The bar of Canada and the Eastern Provinces (for Australia is perhaps too young to be taken into consideration) is, as a body, second to none in the British Empire. Far greater knowledge of law is required from those seeking to be admitted into the profession in those colonies than even in England, where it is more a matter of form and payment of fees than anything else, not to say, however, that no good lawyers are produced under it. As to colonial lawyers not knowing the law of this colony they stand in this respect on the same footing as an English barrister. They are acquainted with the great principles of the laws of England, and with some slight modifications its practice. The laws of this colony must of necessity be little more than the application of those principles, and can be learned without an effort. As to the absence in the other colonies of "intercolonial free trade in the privileges of counsel," as it is termed by Judge Begbie in a letter to Gov. Douglas, referring to the Courts of Canada, we shall not answer for all the colonies, we shall take the example of Canada as one frequently cited. If Judge Begbie or anyone else would take up the consolidated statutes of Upper Canada, he will find that reciprocity of the privileges of counsel does prevail there—that English barristers and barristers from any colony, reciprocating the privilege, are admitted to practice as a matter of course, and without the necessity of any private act of Parliament as the Judge most wrongly informed the Governor was the case.

What, then, is there to justify the narrow-minded policy that prevails in this colony and in British Columbia, for it exists there also? Why can we not do away with this exclusiveness? What need is there for driving colonial barristers out of this country to take up their residence elsewhere, as was the case, we believe, with a young Canadian, who, shut out from his profession here, was admitted to practice in California? Why can a merchant, a mechanic, an engineer, or a doctor—colonial or foreign though he be—pursue his calling without molestation, while a gentleman who has had the misfortune to devote himself to law, will starve before our laws will allow him to make a living by it? Such a state of things is a disgrace to the age we live in, and a blot upon our statutes which should at once be removed.

THE THIRDS OF GREECE.

It is rather singular that the two countries of Europe whose condition and prospects attract most attention at the present time, should be those which formerly were so renowned as the seats of Greek and Latin civilization. Yet so it is: Italy, the ancient land of the Roman the "lord of the world," seeks her ancient capital; while the land of Demosthenes seeks for a king. Between them both they agitate Europe over a larger space than ever they did of yore. Small a country as Greece may be, when considered geographically, it is yet capable of causing considerable commotion among the

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No smoking allowed in the Theatre. Police will be in attendance to preserve order.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS

against said Estate, are requested to present

the same for allowance to the Administrator, at his

office, in the Court House, on or before the 20th day

of APRIL next, in default of so doing, they will

be absolutely excluded from any benefit to arise

from the estate and effects of the deceased; and

any person or persons having in their charge or

under their control, monies or effects of the deceased,

of the deceased, are hereby required to deliver the

same to Mr. William Culverwell, Agent, whom I

have fully empowered to receive the same.

THOMAS G. WILLIAMS,

Official Administrator, pro tem

of the Goods of the late John Davies, deceased, late of

Victoria, in the County of Victoria.

Chronicle copy. Jan 1m

Schloss & Livingston

BANKERS,

BRICK BUILDING, No. 12 Yates Street,

Victoria, V. I.

BUY GOLD DUST, BULLION, AND

BUYS OF EXCHANGE.

DRAW DRAFTS on San Francisco, Cal.

Do do Portland, Or.

Do do New York City.

Receive DEPOSITS and issue CERTIFICATES of

Deposit, and act as general Banking Business.

Parties in the interior may remit Gold Dust to us

direct, when we will remit to the order of the

best Market Price. Owners can draw

against Proceeds, or issue drafts on the

San Francisco, Cal. or New York City, at

current rates.

BENJAMIN SCHLOSS,

FRANK LIVINGSTON,

San Francisco.

Public Notice.

Colony of Vancouver Island and its

Dependencies.

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO

the fact that the late Estate of James

W. W. WILLY, deceased, has been

neglected to make the necessary

assessors of the Estate, and the

Assessor of the Estate, Victoria, V. I., Jan. 21, 1863.

Clause XXXVII. Any person neglecting to return

Real Estate, in respect of which he is liable to an

assessment, shall be liable personally to an additional

sum of five per cent. of the tax leviable upon the

value of the land, and to be liable to the same

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Wednesday Morning, Jan. 26, 1863.

AUCTION SALES.

J. A. McCRICK will sell, at 11 o'clock, a m., to-day, at sale room, 11 Essex Court, Oil, Flour, Candles, Land, Duff, Tobacco, &c.

Lancashire Relief Fund.

(SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT THE COLONIST OFFICE.)

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| A. A. Barker | £50 00 |
| J. P. Park | 10 00 |
| Rev. John Brown | 10 00 |
| Thomas Gledhill | 5 00 |
| C. Turner | 5 00 |
| Original Benefactors | 5 00 |
| Comminis | 5 00 |
| Rev. Bishop Denham | 5 00 |
| Rev. Matthew Macle | 5 00 |
| J. S. Himekens | 25 00 |
| Frederick Williams | 25 00 |
| Rev. D. V. Lucas | 25 00 |
| Selim Franklin | 25 00 |
| Mason & Hall | 25 00 |
| R. A. Brown | 5 00 |
| Alloy Fox | 5 00 |
| George Blomfield | 5 00 |
| John Chipp, M. R. C. S. | 5 00 |
| Proprietor of the Colonist | 25 00 |
| Employees in Colonist Office | 75 00 |
| Dr. Dickson | 5 00 |
| John Brown | 5 00 |
| J. T. Southgate | 25 00 |
| Mrs. T. R. Woodcock | 10 00 |
| John Gledhill | 10 00 |
| A. Friend | 10 00 |
| Frederick Williams | 25 00 |
| Horace B. Waller | 25 00 |

Manufacturers of Vancouver Island.

"The Victoria," Messrs. Lunnister and Gowan proprietors. This great and well designed concern is situated in the northern part of the city, a short distance from Government street. It manufactures *lager beer* only, but is doing a very extensive trade—fully 2000 gallons a week being turned out.

"The Lion," Messrs. Elliott and Stuart proprietors. This establishment is at the Springs, about a mile from the center of the city. From 1500 to 2000 gallons of pale ale are produced weekly.

"Buster's," Mr. Arthur Buster, proprietor, Johnson street. Both porter and ale are manufactured by Mr. Buster, and an extensive trade is carried on. The quantity of beer produced weekly approximates to 2000 gallons.

"Welch's," Mr. A. J. Welch is erecting a brewery on James Bay, behind the Government Buildings, and when completed will be doing a very extensive trade—fully 2000 gallons a week being turned out.

PHILADELPHIA WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. Edwards, of Fort street, has invested a considerable amount of capital in this business and is doing an extensive trade.

Mr. Raguzon has lately commenced on the corner of Douglas and Yates street.

DISCOUNT AND WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. A. J. Welch, of Yates street, and Mr. McKenzie, at Craigflower, are extensively engaged in the manufacture of Biscuit and Navy Bread.

BOILER MAKERS.

Mr. Watson, of Langley street, and Mr. Coker, of Commercial Alley, have established themselves successfully in this trade.

FOURDRIES.

Messrs. Douglass & Son have erected a foundry on the Indian Reserve. A second will shortly be commenced in the vicinity of Rock Bay.

DOOR AND SASH FACTORIES.

Mr. D. O. Stevens has a steam factory in full operation on James Bay.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON FACTORIES.

Messrs. Banting & Dods, Messrs. J. Dook & Co., Messrs. J. Dook & Co., Messrs. Cameron & Hunt, Mr. John Douglas, Mr. John Banks, and Mr. Yerman, are all engaged extensively in the different branches connected with Carriage and Wagon-making. A great many wagons were manufactured in this city last season for the British Columbian trade.

SHIP YARDS.

Two on the Indian Reserve, one on the outer harbor, and one at Laurel Point, comprise all the ship building yards. At each of these a vast amount of craft have been built, including a majority of the intercolonial and Eastern River steamers.

SAW MILLS.

One on Rock Bay, Mr. Yales' on the Saanich road, and one at each of the following places, comprise all the Saw Mills on the island, viz: Alhambra, Cowichan, Nanaimo, Sooke, and the Colquitz River. There is also one projected at Victoria Arm, and another in the vicinity of Rock Bay. An English company contemplate the erection of one at Katseno, on the west coast of the Island.

TANNERS AND LEATHER MANUFACTURERS.

Messrs. W. Dalby & Co. and Messrs. Hartley & Burnett are engaged in tanning and manufacturing leather.

CABINET MAKERS.

Mr. Sohl, on Government street, has a number of men engaged in the furniture trade.

WASHING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.

Messrs. Tilley & Shepherd, the inventors, are engaged in making washing machines.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

Messrs. Dalton & Kernahan, Rock Bay, and Messrs. Fabre & Co., Esquimalt, are extensively engaged on the manufacture of soap.

SMOKED BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS.

Messrs. Bottle & Goodwin are doing a large business.

GAS MANUFACTORY.

The Victoria Gas Co. are the proprietors of the extensive works on Rock Bay.

BRICK YARDS.

Mr. Mason's near Beacon Hill; Mr. Fox's, near Rock Bay; and Mr. Porter's, upon the Saanich road, comprise all the brick yards.

GRIST MILLS.

The only grist mill upon the island is one established several years ago by the P. S. Co. at Craigflower.

STONE QUARRIES.

Most of the stone used for building purposes in the city is procured from quarries situated on Salt Spring and Newcastle Islands.

MINES.

The Nanaimo coal mines are very extensively worked by the Vancouver Coal Company, and a good number of large cargoes of coal are exported to foreign countries.

We have endeavored to make the list of manufacturers as complete as possible, but if we have omitted any and they are brought to our notice, a supplemental list shall be published.

MATTHEW IN SAANICH.—The two deserters from the Frigate Bird, arrested by the police at Saanich, were brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate on Saturday. Superintendent Smith stated that several burglaries had lately occurred in the district, and that other outrages had been perpetrated, with which the prisoners were thought to be connected. Mr. Petherman remanded them for three days, to await the result of further enquiries.

NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris, which started from Nanaimo at noon on Saturday, brings the following intelligence: The bark San Francisco was discharging her ballast, preparatory to taking in cargo. The machinery of Pit No. 3 was out of order, and operations accordingly suspended. The schooner Julia, Victoria Packet, and the schooner "The Lady," which had sailed on Thursday, and was spoken by the Princess Royal in the Straits.

HOW MALCOLM CAMERON.—We understand this gentleman arrived at his place of residence in Sarnia, Canada, West, on the 11th of December last, in good health.

The brig Massachusetts was towed out of Nanaimo by the steamer Emily Harris on Saturday.

Lancashire Distress.

A public meeting, called by the Mayor, will be held in the Victoria theatre this day, at two o'clock, to take into consideration the distressed state of the Lancashire operatives. We trust the attendance will be such as to unmistakably prove how deeply we sympathize with our suffering fellow-subjects in the appalling calamity which has brought desolation and misery upon their once happy homes. The great fact should not be concealed that every day which passes over adds hundreds to the list in receipt of alms, and that neither the greatest statesman nor the wisest counsellor in the realm of England can tell how the people's sufferings shall cease. The evil has assumed gigantic proportions; and yet, the premonitory signs of the storm only have met our ears. The murmur of the wind is heard, but the hurricane has not yet burst upon us with all its violence, like the destroying angel, carrying death and desolation in its train. The 300,000 who were at the last autumn dependent upon charity for their daily food, are but the front rank of some hundreds of thousands more who will be added to the misery of the people. Lord Derby and his son, Lord Stanley, at a late age meeting held in Manchester, brought forward facts which completely proved how baseless were the reports of the Lancashire distress. Manufacturers were giving two days' wages a week to their work people, and were keeping all their hands off the poor rate, and also off the bounty list, and a much greater number of manufacturers had incurred a large expenditure in less systematic aid to their operatives. Many were inclined to believe that the statements levelled against the manufacturers had some foundation in truth, but it now appears by the most incontrovertible evidence to have been as "baseless as the fabric of a vision."

A writer in a contemporary asks the question "have these operatives been working for such starvation wages as would allow them to save anything?" The answer is, "No." The saving's banks throughout the manufacturing districts of England, which were lately published, show the thousands of pounds withdrawn by the working classes, and made use of to keep body and soul together without being dependent upon charity, refutes the insinuation thrown out in the above query against the employers. The conduct and bearing of the people at home, their meanness and long suffering without murmur or agitation, should convince every candid mind that they have not been oppressed or improperly treated by those under whom they have toiled—it may be hard, but it is the lot of all, even the most industrious, to be so in the world, to work hard for their daily bread. The present is not the time to be raising objections and frivolous points for discussion, when our duty plainly directs us to give of our substance to those who are in need, and to be suffering from hunger. It is impossible for the human mind to realize, to the full extent, the calamity which has fallen upon the toiling masses of the largest county of England. But this we do know, and feel that it is our duty to exert ourselves to the utmost to alleviate the distress. It is true that in our small community we can do but little. But that is only an additional reason why we should strain every nerve to do all in our power.

A correspondent, in our issue of Saturday, suggests that some who perhaps only contribute a mere trifle at church will take advantage of the circumstance to shield themselves from giving, and who would rather give to the poor than to the church. We maintain a higher contribution already. We entertain a higher opinion of the people of Victoria, and cannot believe there is a single individual in the community who would descend to such a subterfuge. Let every man and woman, who has the power to do it, in my power to lessen the sufferings of the people at home?—of our friends, our brothers, our sisters, our fellow-subjects there. It is not a question that can be evaded. To each one's own conscience he must give an answer, and by no trick or specious plea will the "still small voice of conscience" be cheated or appeased. The distress is evident, open, palpable, it admits not of dispute, and therein is a sufficient reason why we should give aid in its alleviation. Let every one in Victoria and throughout these colonies do something, and above all, let there be no difference of opinion at the meeting to day, but let each one be a rival with the other in furthering the cause which brings them together. We trust the offering that will go by the next mail to the land we love to talk of as our home, shall be worthy of the man we bear, and will prove how strong is the tie that binds us to our mother country. We must not forget that in this great emergency "England expects that every man will do his duty."

Public Meeting at Esquimalt.

At a preliminary meeting, held in the church at Esquimalt, on Friday evening last, with a view of discussing the project of establishing a Free School in that town, the following resolutions were carried *unanimously*.

1st. Proposed by Mr. Wilby and seconded by Mr. Hawkins.

Resolved That the increasing population demands that some action be taken by the inhabitants of Esquimalt, for the establishment of a Free School and maintenance of a teacher for the same.

2nd. Proposed by Mr. Wilby and seconded by Mr. Bittle.

Resolved That this meeting elect a committee of five to wait upon all property holders, and friends of education in this town and Victoria, to ascertain what can be obtained from them for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of the foregoing resolution; said committee to report to the adjourned meeting at the call of the chairman.

The following gentlemen were then elected—Messrs. H. E. Wilby, Wm. Rothwell, F. Williams, T. P. Smith, and H. Hawkins.

The chairman stated that the Rev. Chas. T. Woods had kindly expressed his readiness to contribute the sum of \$100, and to supply the required books for instruction.

Mr. Rothwell considered that the people of Esquimalt had a fair right to a share in the Government appropriation for educational purposes, and expressed a hope that some aid of the kind would be applied for.

Mr. English, H. N., volunteered his services towards obtaining subscriptions from the flock, &c.

Some hints were thrown out relative to the donation of some property for school purposes by Mr. Wm. Sellick, but no one present being able to furnish positive information on the subject, the matter was left for the committee to enquire into.

Mr. Preston engaged to inform the Press of the proceedings of the evening, when the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Mr. Potter's benefit came off on Saturday evening, and it gives us great satisfaction to state that the house upon the occasion was filled to repletion, upon having to stand throughout the entire performance. It was a testimony how much the people of Victoria appreciate the spirited services of the manager in catering for their amusement. Miss Mitchell and Mr. Waldron, and Miss Scott's play of "The Lady of the Lake," never acted with greater spirit and effect; and the other members of the company seemed to emulate their zeal in the minor parts. Between the pieces two table knights danced for a silver cup, and in future they would do well not to give such a lengthy display of their powers as we were obliged to witness on Saturday evening.

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VICTORIA THEATRE.—Mr. Potter's benefit came off on Saturday evening, and it gives us great satisfaction to state that the house upon the occasion was filled to repletion, upon having to stand throughout the entire performance. It was a testimony how much the people of Victoria appreciate the spirited services of the manager in catering for their amusement. Miss Mitchell and Mr. Waldron, and Miss Scott's play of "The Lady of the Lake," never acted with greater spirit and effect; and the other members of the company seemed to emulate their zeal in the minor parts. Between the pieces two table knights danced for a silver cup, and in future they would do well not to give such a lengthy display of their powers as we were obliged to witness on Saturday evening.

The chairmen stated that the Rev. Chas. T. Woods had kindly expressed his readiness to contribute the sum of \$100, and to supply the required books for instruction.

Mr. Rothwell considered that the people of Esquimalt had a fair right to a share in the Government appropriation for educational purposes, and expressed a hope that some aid of the kind would be applied for.

Mr. English, H. N., volunteered his services towards obtaining subscriptions from the flock, &c.

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THE UNEMPLOYED.—We regret to state that there are between one and two hundred young men unemployed in the town, and many of them, to our own knowledge, are suffering the keenest privations in consequence. They have been waiting patiently for some time past in the hope that the Corporation would have had the projected public works commenced, and thereby have given them a chance of earning a little money. The procrastinating habit, however, which sticks to the civic fathers, notwithstanding the remonstrances which have been addressed to them through the press, presently has no other chance of getting them to do anything, save fill our columns once a week with talk. Is there no means of expediting the commencement of the grading of the streets? It would be a work which it is necessary and money at the present time. The carrying out of the ordinance in reference to side walks would also be of service.

RESULT OF THE COLLECTIONS.—Sermons were preached yesterday at Christ Church and St. John's on behalf of the Lancashire Relief Fund. At the former the Bishop of Columbia occupied the pulpit in the morning. Rev. Mr. Cridge in the afternoon, and the Rev. Mr. Reece in the evening. At St. John's the Rev. Mr. Cridge in the morning and the Bishop in the evening. Very large congregations were present at all the services, and the result was a most successful one. The collections were very liberal, and the sum of \$121, 2s. 6d. was collected. St. John's Church, morning and evening \$208—total of both churches, \$554 2s.

FRANCIS AT ST. NICHOLAS BELLARD SALOON.—On Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, a man named Dufries created a disturbance at the bar of this Saloon, whereupon Mr. Charles ejected him from the premises. Police officer Thompson being at hand, arrested the proprietor on a charge of "creating a disturbance." The man was taken to the police station, and is now in custody.

ASSAULT BY A WOMAN.—In your impression of Friday last you reported a case wherein my wife was fined for an assault on a man named Dufries. I am sorry to hear without going into the matter as to who Mike Higgins is, or what he has done, I will confine myself to the simple merits of the case, and I ask you to give publicity to this case, as it is a case of a woman assaulting a man. I have paid five pounds of justice. I am thankful I could spare the money. This is not altogether the amount of the money that I complain of, but I do complain of the way in which the evidence was given and received, and also of the manner of the magistrate concerning my house. I have been here many months, and although I do not wish to boast of myself, I will challenge any one to prove that I have kept a disorderly house. I have kept a respectable house, and have refused to serve any man when they have been drunk; and yet, forsooth, Mr. Pemberton said that he ought to report my establishment as a disorderly house. Why? Is it because my house is open after 12 o'clock on Saturday night? In that case Mr. Pemberton ought to fine every house in town. A man came to my house and used insulting language and gesture to my wife, and in her annoyance she struck him. He was not in a fit state of mind, and he was not a man of good character. I am sorry to hear that he was fined five pounds. I am sorry to hear that he was fined five pounds. I am sorry to hear that he was fined five pounds.

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 now known and approved by use for over

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debilitating diseases, no matter how long
continued, by the use of his famous
invariably is **PURINA VEGETABLE**, quick in
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Fellow and Lecturer of the University of Edinburgh, Member of the
Colleges of Surgeons of London, and of Ed-
inburgh, and of the Royal Society of Medicine,
Secretary, London, and Professor of the Practice
of Surgery, in the University of Edinburgh, and
of Hooper's Medical Dictionary, etc., etc.,
announces to the inhabitants of Victoria that
he is about to settle in the last City, and is at
present to be found at No. 39, Metropolitan Lodging
House, in the City of London.

and to other distinguished sources.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING

Holloway's Pills.

Rheaches, Bile, Loss of Appetite, and
Tenderness of the Spleen.

The Pills require no interruption of business or
rest; they act mildly on the bowels, strengthen
the system, and give a healthy action to the
whereby they purify the blood, cleanse the
system, and invigorate the whole sys-
tem. They effect a true, wholesome, and
constitution, as they create a healthy appetite,
and give a healthy action to the bowels, head
and palpitation of the heart.

Weakness and Debility.

of debility, languor, and nervousness ex-
ceeded. Mind and body are exhausted, and the
effect of these Pills is in the highest de-
gree beneficial. They give a healthy action to
the system, the morbid cause of disease; re-
store the system to its natural state, and re-
new the system, raise the patient's spirits, and
strengthen the frame to its pristine health and vigor.
The Pills are a true, wholesome, and consti-
tution, as they create a healthy appetite,
and give a healthy action to the bowels, head
and palpitation of the heart.

A Word to Females.

are two periods, especially in Woman's life,
require for safe passage, judgment and atten-
tion. Irregularity is apt at these critical times to
occur, and to lay the foundation of future dis-
ease. The Pills are a true, wholesome, and consti-
tution, as they create a healthy appetite,
and give a healthy action to the bowels, head
and palpitation of the heart.

lost of similar serious disorders, by expelling the poisons from the system, therefore none should without them.

Croup, Colds, and Asthma.

Medicine will cure croup so quickly as these symptoms are removed from the chest. The cure is so simple that it has assumed the first stage of asthma. The child is not to be put to bed, but to sit up, and cough, particularly if the Sputum be well rubbed in the chest and throat night and morning. The child will cough up the mucus, and will not be able to lie down in bed, let him weep and cry, and he will be cured in a few days. The result will be marvellous.

How to Cure Croup and Asthma.

Go to the **Head—Disease of the Heart.**

Persons die suddenly from diseases of the heart, because the usual cause is the lungs. The bowels should always be kept well open, and the chest should be rubbed with the oil. These celebrated Pills purify the blood in an extraordinary manner, and are the best in Coughs, when such symptoms occur, take a few capsules, and the chest will be cleared. If the cough overflows the stomach; by this means all quickly and easily cured.

Children's Complaints.

It is not generally known, but such is the fact, that the children of the poor are more liable to be scourged by the children die than those of the rich or of right years. Let mothers, then, be wise, and give their children the celebrated Pills once or twice every week, it is such quantity as will do them good, and will not hurt them. Give them four or five times a day, for four or five hours. For Infants, a Pill may be crushed up as a powder in a little water. The grooves are made for the use of the thumb in the of children, the forefingers of so many com- monly used, and the children are made of them, saved and preserved to their parents.

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| torial for the following diseases: | | |
| Dropsy | Inflammation | Sore Throat |
| Rheumatism | Liver Com- | Gravel |
| Erysipelas | Stomach | Croup |
| Furuncles | Gonorrhea | Rheumatism |
| Gonorrhea | Lung | Whooping Cough |
| Scald Head | Pharyngitis | Scarlet Fever |
| Cholera | Rheumatism | Measles |
| Small Pox | Uterine | Bleeding from Uterus |
| Goiter | King's Evil | Various other Affections |
| Swelling of Feet | | from whatever cause |
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